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EXAMINER

CHOWDHURY, SUMAIYA A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2623

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/033,365

Applicant(s)

LORENZ, KIM E.

Examiner

Sumaiya A. Chowdhury

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-50 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

(a) Applicant argues that the Mitchell and Sheedy reference used was "at the time the present invention was made, were owned by and/or subject to assignment to the same entity, namely Digeo, Inc." on page 24 and 26 of the Remarks filed 8/1/06.

The Examiner has withdrawn those two references and brought in new references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The Specification and Drawings fail to support the display for the client terminal to comprise a first and second tuner as recited in the claim.

Referring to page 7, lines 19-25, of the Specification, it clearly states that the

client terminal comprises the first and second tuner, rather than the display.

In order to advance prosecution on the merits the claim will be interpreted as if the client terminal (108 – Fig. 2) comprises the first (200) and second tuner (210).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 4-5, 7, 9-15, 20, 27-28, 34, 48, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Hidary (5778181).

As for claim 1, Takahashi discloses a display for a client terminal for a television for an interactive video casting system, the display comprising:

a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A; col. 3, lines 17-20)

a display driver (the processor contains code to display text/images on the display device) coupled to the display screen (29 – Fig. 5), the display driver to display the screen indicia via the display screen at least alternatively to being displayed via the television (col. 3, lines 15-25).

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

A first tuner receiving a television broadcast signal for display by the television and configured to detect a trigger in the television broadcast signal;

A second tuner connected to a communication network and configured to send and receive information related to an event available through the interactive video casting system;

Wherein, upon detecting a trigger embedded in the television broadcast signal via the first tuner, the display is configured to:

Obtain screen indicia indicative of an event available through the interactive video casting system from the communication network via the second tuner according to information in the trigger detected in the television broadcast signal;

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

A first tuner (URL decoder 12) receiving a television broadcast signal for display by the television and configured to detect a trigger in the television broadcast signal – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

A second tuner (modem within the PC) connected to a communication network (internet 20) and configured to send (web page request) and receive (retrieve web page) information related to an event available through the interactive video casting system – col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22;

Wherein, upon detecting a trigger embedded in the television broadcast signal via the first tuner, the display is configured to:

Obtain screen indicia (web page) indicative of an event available through the interactive video casting system from the communication network via the second tuner according to information in the trigger (URL) detected in the television broadcast signal – col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22;

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitations, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

As for claim 4, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the screen indicia is capable of being simultaneously displayed via the television and via the display screen. Referring to Fig. 3C, the screen is attached to the television, hence it is being displayed simultaneously on the television and on the display screen - col. 3, lines 33-36.

As for claims 5 and 20, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches the events include news headlines and sports scores (Fig. 1A-1C; col. 3, lines 20-24)

As for claim 7, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises dynamic text (Push type data is displayed continuously – col. 1, lines 33-41, lines 56-67, col. 5, lines 19-21).

As for claim 9, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises at least one graphical image – col. 3, lines 40-45, Fig. 1C.

As for claim 10, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises a combination of text and at least one graphical image – col. 3, lines 40-45, Fig. 1C.

As for claim 11, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the display screen is a liquid crystal display – col. 3, lines 16-20.

As for claim 12, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display screen is capable to be detached from the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-30.

As for claim 13, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display screen is capable to present a plurality of indicia (Displays sports, news, weather. Fig. 1A-1C; col. 3, lines 20-24).

As for claim 14, Takahashi discloses in an interactive video casting network, a method comprising:

dynamically receiving data related to an event available via a client terminal (1 – Fig. 1A) for a television; - col. 3, lines 60-63

processing (demodulating) the received data to generate indicia indicative of the

Art Unit: 2623

event; - col. 3, lines 60-66

presenting the generated indicia as a screen element via a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A) for the client terminal at least alternatively to presenting the generated indicia via the screen of the television. – col. 4, lines 14-20

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

Receiving a trigger via a first tuner, wherein the trigger is embedded in a television broadcast signal intended for display via a screen of the television;

Dynamically obtaining data related to the event via a second tuner according to information in the trigger;

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

Receiving a trigger via a first tuner, wherein the trigger is embedded in a television broadcast signal intended for display via a screen of the television – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

Dynamically obtaining data related to the event via a second tuner according to information in the trigger – col. 5, lines 7-11 col. 6, lines 4-22;

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitations, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

As for claim 15, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the display screen covers substantially an entire

Art Unit: 2623

front of the client terminal (Referring to Fig. 1A- 1C, the display screen (2) covers substantially an entire front of the client terminal).

Claim 27 contains the limitations of claims 1 and 14 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to these claims.

As for claim 28, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the data source comprises an Internet – col. 4, lines 45-48, col. 5, lines 1-6.

As for claim 34, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the event is capable to be received by Ethernet and telephone connection – (Fig. 5, col. 3, lines 45-51).

As for claim 48, Takahashi discloses in an interactive video casting network, a system comprising:

A means (1 – Fig. 1A) for dynamically receiving a television broadcast signal; suitable for display by a television; - col. 3, lines 60-63

A means (21 – Fig. 5) for processing (demodulating) the obtained data to generate indicia indicative of the event; - col. 3, lines 60-66

A means (29 – Fig. 5) for presenting the generated indicia as a screen element via a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A) for the client terminal at least alternatively to presenting the generated indicia via a screen of the television. – col. 4, lines 14-20

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

A means for detecting a trigger corresponding to an event embedded in the received television broadcast signal;

A means for obtaining data related to the event over a communication network according to information in the detected trigger;

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

A means (URL decoder 12) for detecting a trigger corresponding to an event embedded in the received television broadcast signal – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

A means (modem within PC) for obtaining data related to the event over a communication network (Internet) according to information in the detected trigger – col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22;

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitations, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

As for claim 50, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach the event is notification of a received email.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to notify the user when email is received. In such systems, an icon (alert) usually pops up to instantly notify the user that he/she has received email.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above mentioned limitation for the advantage of providing the convenience of instantly notifying the user that he/she has received email.

6. Claims 36, 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Hidary, White (6628302), and Aristides (5657072).

As for claim 36, Takahashi teaches a client terminal in an interactive video casting system, the client terminal comprising:

a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A; col. 3, lines 17-20) coupled the client terminal (1 – Fig. 1A),

A display driver (the processor contains code to display text/images on the display device) coupled to the display screen (29 – Fig. 5),

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

wherein the display screen is capable to present indicia of events available through the client terminal;

Detect events embedded in a television broadcast signal;

Filter the detected events according to user specified criteria; and

Configure indicia of the filtered events according to the user specified criteria.

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

Detect events embedded in a television broadcast signal col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

wherein the display screen is capable to present indicia of events available through the client terminal (displays web pages; col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

However, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach:

Filter the detected events according to user specified criteria; and

Configure indicia of the filtered events according to the user specified criteria.

In an analogous art, White teaches detected events (stock prices, news, weather) are filtered according to user specified criteria in order to display events which the user would prefer— col. 7, lines 53-62.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary 's invention to include the

above mentioned limitation, as taught by White, for the advantage of displaying events which a user would prefer.

However, Takahashi, Hidary, and White fail to teach:

Configure indicia of the filtered events according to the user specified criteria.

In an analogous art, Aristides teaches the EPG groups titles according to user preferences – col. 5, lines 15-23.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary, and White's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Aristides, for the advantage of displaying events according to a user's liking.

Claim 39 contains the limitations of claims 1 and 36 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to those claims. Claim 39 additionally calls for the following which White discloses:

If the triggers is acceptable according to the user specified criteria (whatever is filtered is acceptable, col. 7, lines 53-62)

As for claim 40, Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Hidary teaches the trigger comprises a television trigger inserted into the broadcast content signal – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59.

Art Unit: 2623

7. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Medendorp (5764734).

As for claims 2 and 3, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert.

In an analogous art, Medendorp teaches the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert for the advantage of alerting a user that there is an incoming call. – col. 3, lines 22-25, col. 5, lines 7-8

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert, as taught by Medendorp, for the advantage of alerting a user that there is an incoming call.

8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Tanigawa (5648813).

Art Unit: 2623

As for claim 16, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose wherein the display screen includes soft buttons.

In an analogous art, Tanigawa teaches wherein the display screen includes soft buttons for the advantage of having a function which a physical button would have without taking up the space that a physical button would take – col. 26, lines 27-35, lines 47-57.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include wherein the display screen includes soft buttons, as taught by Tanigawa, for the advantage of having a function which a physical button would have without taking up the space that a physical button would take.

9. Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of White (6392664).

As for claim 17, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences.

In an analogous art, White teaches processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed – col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

As for claim 19, Takahashi, Hidary and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, White discloses the user preferences include preferences related to a category of events related to the generated indicia – col. 7, lines 36-44.

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary and White as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Slowe (6928087).

As for claim 18, Takahashi, Hidary and White fail to disclose the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the generated indicia.

In an analogous art, Slowe teaches the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the displayed data (preference for MPEG 4 video, JPEG – col. 6, lines 10-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary and White's invention to include the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the displayed data, as

Art Unit: 2623

taught by Slowe, for the advantage of allowing the user to choose the type of format data received.

11. Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claims 14 and 36 above, and further in view of Bonneau (4510623).

As for claims 21 and 22, Takahashi discloses an STB. However, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose presenting indicia related to an operational feature such as the channel number of the client terminal.

In an analogous art, Bonneau teaches presenting the channel number on the client or television receiver – col. 10, lines 1-3.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include presenting the channel number on the television receiver, as taught by Bonneau, for the advantage of informing the currently displayed channel to the user.

As for claim 23, Takahashi teaches presenting indicia of an event. However, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach presenting it along with an operational feature.

In an analogous art, as discussed above, Bonneau teaches presenting an operational feature such as presenting the channel number.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include presenting an operational feature such as the channel number, as taught by Bonneau, for the advantage of informing the user of the current channel tuned to along with the event information.

12. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Tomsen (US 2002/0083464).

As for claim 24, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the received data is sent along with a trigger that accompanies a broadcast television signal received by the client terminal.

In an analogous art, Tomsen teaches the supplemental content (received data) is sent along with a trigger that accompanies a broadcast television signal received by the client terminal— [0063], [0060], [0061].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takhashi and Hidary's invention to include the received data is sent along with a trigger that accompanies a broadcast television signal received by the client terminal, as taught by Tomsen, for the advantage of simplifying the transmission of signals sent to the client end by transmitting all of the data in one stream.

13. Claims 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Bonneau (4510623).

As for claim 37, Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides fail to teach wherein the display screen is further capable to present indicia of operational features related to the client terminal.

In an analogous art, Bonneau teaches presenting the channel number on the client or television receiver – col. 10, lines 1-3.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides' invention to include presenting the channel number on the television receiver, as taught by Bonneau, for the advantage of informing the currently displayed channel to the user.

Claim 38 contains the limitations of claim 23 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to that claim.

14. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides as applied to claim 39 above, and further in view of Inoue (6380984).

Art Unit: 2623

As for claim 41, Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides fail to disclose obtaining the event represented by the trigger includes extracting information from a web page.

In an analogous art, Inoue teaches extracting information from a web page – col. 10, lines 51-56.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary, White, and Aristides' invention to include the above-mentioned limitation, as taught by Inoue, for the advantage of providing the corresponding information to the user in a television environment.

15. Claims 6, 25, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claims 1, 14, or 27 above, and further in view of Cowe (5495283).

As for claim 6, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia comprises static text.

In an analogous art, Cowe teaches that static text is displayed to the user – col. 11, lines 16-35.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include that static text is displayed to the user, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of providing the user with a message which doesn't scroll ensuring that no viewers will miss the message.

Art Unit: 2623

As for claims 25 and 29, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose presenting the generated indicia as sound.

In an analogous art, Cowe teaches presenting the generated indicia as sound – col. 8, lines 26-30, col. 9, lines 22-43, lines 55-60.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include presenting the generated indicia as sound, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of alerting the viewer of an event through audible means.

16. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Munsil (5761650).

As for claim 8, Takahasi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia comprises a combination of dynamic and static text.

In an analogous art, Munsil teaches the screen indicia comprises a combination of dynamic and static text for the advantage of displaying both unchanging text and variable information on a single screen to the user – col. 5, lines 35-45.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the screen indicia comprises a combination of dynamic and static text for the advantage of, as taught by Munsil, for the advantage of displaying both unchanging text and variable information on a single screen to the user.

17. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Eda (5,760,820).

As for claim 26, Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe fail to disclose the generated indicia includes an emergency alert tone.

In an analogous art, Eda discloses an alert tone is generated for the advantage of indicating the start of the text to be displayed as emergency information – col. 14, lines 55-62, col. 13, lines 43-55.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe's invention to include an alert tone is generated, as taught by Eda, for the advantage of indicating the start of the text to be displayed as emergency information.

18. Claims 30-33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Koba (6222947).

As for claim 30, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach a storage medium coupled to the client terminal, the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia.

In an analogous art, Koba discloses a storage medium (6 – Fig. 1) coupled to a client terminal (10 – Fig. 1), the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia (col. 8, lines 1-5, col. 4, lines 28-44, col. 5, lines 34-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include a storage medium coupled to the client terminal, the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia, as taught by Koba, for the advantage of saving the user's screen format or layout.

As for claim 31, Takahashi, Hidary, and Koba disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the data related to the customization of the screen indicia includes data related to a sequence and content of the screen indicia. Referring to Fig. 8, the shaded ticker file is sequence information and the other files are the content indicia – col. 4, lines 49-65.

As for claim 32, Takahashi, Hidary, and Koba disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the sequence of the screen indicia is related to an order of presentation of screen indicia related to different events. – col. 4, lines 49-65

As for claim 33, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach a storage medium capable to store software to process user-preferences related to presentation of the screen indicia.

In an analogous art, Koba teaches wherein the storage medium processes user-preferences related to presentation of screen indicia. Since the storage medium processes data, there is software in the storage medium. – col. 4, lines 28-44, col. 5, lines 34-56, and col. 8, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include a storage medium capable to store software to process user-preferences related to presentation of the screen indicia, as taught by Koba, for the advantage of limiting the amount of processing that occurs at the client terminal by having the processing occur at the external storage medium.

19. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Dyer (6903779).

As for claim 35, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the dynamically received event includes closed captions.

In an analogous art, Dyer teaches the receiver dynamically receives closed captions – col. 5, lines 15-21.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the dynamically received event includes closed captions, as taught by Dyer, for the hearing impaired.

20. Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Dunn (6154772).

As for claim 42, Takahashi discloses an apparatus, comprising:

a client terminal (1 – Fig. 1A) for a television (4 – Fig. 2) for an interactive video casting system (Referring to Fig. 5, the system transmits and receives data to the client terminal. The demodulator demodulates data inputted from a cable and the modulator outputs data to the cable. Hence, the system is a two-way system. – col. 3, lines 16-30),

wherein the television includes a screen (video display screen of television) to display information available from the interactive video casting system (col. 3, lines 33-36),

wherein the television is coupled to the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-31,

wherein the client terminal is capable of being communicatively coupled to the interactive video casting system to receive the information available from the interactive video casting system and to cause presentation of at least some of the information on the screen of the television – col. 3, lines 40-51, lines 60-64

a display area (2 – Fig. 1A) coupled to the client terminal, wherein the display area is capable to present screen indicia of events dynamically received from the interactive video casting system – col. 3, lines 15-25

wherein the display area of the client terminal is capable to present the screen indicia at least alternatively to presentation on the screen of the television – col. 3, lines 15-25.

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

- a) wherein the interactive video casting system includes a plurality of content sources communicatively coupled to a plurality of broadcast centers,
- b) wherein the broadcast centers are coupled to storage units to store at least some of the information to be made available to the client terminal,
- c) wherein the interactive video casting system is capable to provide the information to the client terminal via different communication channels, including at least one of a plurality of television broadcast channels and a communication channel with a communication network;

In an analogous art, Dunn teaches:

wherein the interactive video casting system includes a plurality of content sources (11, 12, 14 – Fig. 1A) communicatively coupled to a plurality of broadcast centers (400 – Fig. 1A. Although not illustrated, there are a plurality of broadcast centers to serve the wide array of client terminals since one broadcast center is not capable of serving every single client terminal) - (col. 5, line 55 – col. 6, line 5)

wherein the broadcast centers are coupled to storage units to store at least some of the information to be made available to the client terminal (Broadcast centers (headends) store content provided by content providers. The broadcast centers transmit authorized content to the users. – col. 6, lines 37-50),

wherein the interactive video casting system is capable to provide the information to the client terminal via different communication channels, including at least one of a plurality of television broadcast channels (16 – Fig. 1A) and a communication channel (additional telephony communication line) with a communication network (col. 6, lines 15-36);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include steps a) – c), as taught by Dunn, for the advantage of providing the users a wide array of content.

As for claim 43, Takahashi and Dunn disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display area is detachable from the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-30.

21. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Dunn as applied to claim 42 above, and further in view of Cowe (5495283).

As for claim 44, Takahashi and Dunn fail to disclose the client terminal is capable to present an audible indicator representative of a received event.

In an analogous art, In an analogous art, Cowe teaches presenting the generated indicia as sound – col. 8, lines 26-30, col. 9, lines 22-43, lines 55-60.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Dunn's invention to include presenting the generated indicia as sound, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of alerting the viewer of an event through audible means.

22. Claims 45-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Dunn in view of White (6,392,664).

Claim 45 contains the limitations of claim 42 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to that claim. Claim 45 additionally discloses the following:

wherein the display area is capable to display the screen indicia based on user preferences

In an analogous art, White teaches processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed – col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Dunn's invention to include wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

As for claim 46, Takahashi, Dunn, and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches the display area is capable of being detached from the client terminal - col. 3, lines 26-30.

As for claim 47, Takahashi, Dunn, and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Dunn discloses wherein the broadcast centers (11– Fig. 2) comprise part of a satellite delivery system (col. 6, lines 52-65).

23. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 48 above, and further in view of White.

As for claim 49, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose wherein the means for processing the obtained data includes a means for generating indicia consistent with user preferences.

In an analogous art, White teaches the means (38 – Fig. 3) for processing the obtained data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed – col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include a means for processing the obtained data includes generating indicia consistent with user

preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sumaiya A. Chowdhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-8567. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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